

Young Girls Fading Away.

Symptoms that seem like consumption; a lack of blood; friends feared one girl would fall dead on the street; restored to health by a sensible woman's suggestion.

Many girls of sixteen years seem to have consumption, although they have it not. Their anxious parents and friends watch them slowly fade away. A death-like pallor, transparent complexion and listlessness are signs of this condition. The body lacks blood. Mrs. John Tansey knows the meaning of these symptoms, and the cure. She lives at 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich. Her advice to mothers has been of great value to her neighbors. She tells the story to help others who are at a distance. She said: "When my daughter was sixteen years old she began to waste away. "Had I not known there was no taint of consumption in the family I would have believed her lungs were affected. "She grew thinner and thinner every day. She lacked only the hacking cough to show all the outward signs of consumption. "Our doctor called the disease by an odd name, which I learned meant simply weak blood. "No treatment seemed to do her any good. "She was fading away before our eyes. "I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the change they made was almost magical. "Before she had taken half a box there was a great improvement in her looks, appetite and weight."

NINE SHIPS TURN LOOSE

On the Spanish Batteries Guarding the Harbor at Santiago.

GUNS OF THE SPANIARDS SILENCED.

Perfect Storm of Destruction Poured in Upon the Works.

First Shot of the Iowa Makes a Vacuum in the Estrella Battery—Dons Keep Up Their Reputation for Missing the Earth—Washington Comment.

Washington, June 8.—At 7:15 last evening the navy department received a dispatch from Admiral Sampson announcing that between 7:30 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning he bombarded the Santiago fortifications and entirely silenced them.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 8.—[Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.]—According to the latest direct advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated Monday at midnight, the bombardment which began at 7:45 a. m. Monday and continued until half-past 10 in the morning was resumed again for a short time about midnight. It was then believed that the Americans had effected a junction with the insurgents near Daiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores.

London, June 8.—The correspondent of The Times at Havana says the American attempt to land at Aguadores was repulsed.

Hong Kong, June 7.—Advices from Manila say it is officially declared there that four armed cruisers, with colliers and torpedo boats, and transport ships carrying 10,000 troops, have left Spain, proceeding for eastern waters.

Manila, May 31, via Hong Kong, June 7.—The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line simultaneously. There is great slaughter of Spaniards. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting for seventy hours, in spite of the typhoon that is raging. The insurgents hold the suburbs of the city.

London, June 6.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Gibraltar says: "The Cadiz reserve squadron is now a week out and bound for Cuba."

Associated Press Boat Dandy, off Santiago de Cuba, June 6, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 8.—[Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.]—The fleet off Santiago formed in double column six miles off Morro castle at 6 o'clock this morning and steamed slowly 3,000 yards off shore, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas and Massachusetts, and turned westward. The second line, the New York leading, with the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa and Oregon following, turned eastward. The Vixen and Suwanee were far out on the left flank, watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and Porter did similar duty on the right flank. The line headed by the New York attacked the new earthworks near Morro castle. The Brooklyn column took up a station opposite the Estrella and Catalina batteries and the new earthworks along the shore.

Couldn't Hit a Motionless Ship. The Spanish batteries remained silent. It is doubtful whether the Spaniards were able to determine the character of the movement, owing to the dense fog and heavy rain which were the weather features. Suddenly the Iowa fired a 12-inch shell which struck the base of Estrella battery and tore up the works. Instantly firing began from Rear Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns, and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works. The Spaniards replied promptly, but their artillery work was of a very poor quality and most of their shots went wide. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aim difficult. There was no manœuvring of the fleet, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily.

"She gained strength rapidly. Soon she was in perfect health. "Since then I have kept Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the house all companies and have done much good with them. "One example: "There is a young girl friend of my daughter who seemed almost transparent. "She was white and very thin. We were afraid she would fall dead in the street when she went out. "I begged her to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and finally induced her to try them. They helped her wonderfully, probably saved her life and restored her to perfect health. Now she is recommending them to other young women. "I earnestly advise mothers with growing daughters to keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always on hand as a household remedy. Many women's lives are miserable because such symptoms as Mrs. Tansey's daughter showed were neglected while they were developing into womanhood. During that period of rapid development the blood needs the highest degree of strength to repair the tissues that are rapidly wasted. These needed elements are supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The vegetable ingredients of these pills act like magic in restoring strength to the muscles and roses to the cheeks of growing girls or adults weakened by overwork. All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They cost 50 cents a box; six boxes \$2.50."

Brooklyn Gets to Close Quarters.

Commodore Schley's line then moved closer inshore, firing at shorter range. The Brooklyn and Texas caused wild havoc among the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing them. While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries the Suwanee and the Vixen closed with the small inshore battery opposite them, raining rapid-fire shots upon it and quickly placing the battery out of the fight. The Brooklyn closed to 800 yards, and then the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and Texas was really awful. In a few minutes the woodwork of Estrella fort was burning and the battery was silenced, firing no more during the engagement. Eastward the New York and New Orleans silenced the Cavo battery in quick order, and then shelled the earthworks located higher up.

No Loss on Our Side. Shortly after 9 the firing ceased, the warships turning in order to permit the use of the port batteries. The firing became a long, reverberating crash of thunder, and the shells raked the Spanish batteries with terrific effect. Fire broke out in Catalina fort and silenced the Spanish guns. The firing of the fleet continued until 10 o'clock, when the Spanish fire ceased entirely and Admiral Sampson hoisted the "Cease firing" signal. After the fleet retired the Spaniards returned to some other guns and sent twelve shells after the fleet. But no one was injured. Throughout the entire engagement no American ship was hit and no American was injured. If the Spaniards stuck to their guns—and all evidence is to the contrary—their loss must have been heavy.

Cervera Tells of the Fight. Madrid, June 8.—The following official dispatch has been received from Admiral Cervera: "Six American vessels have bombarded the fortifications at Santiago and along the adjacent coast. Six were killed and seventeen were wounded on board the Reina Mercedes; three officers were killed and an officer and seventeen men were wounded among the troops. The Americans fired 1,500 shells of different calibers. The damage inflicted upon the batteries of La Soca and Morro castle was unimportant. The barracks at Morro castle suffered damage. The enemy had noticeable losses."

SOME NEWS FROM MANILA.

Correspondent Traverses the Whole Region of Fighting Near the City.

Hong Kong, June 7.—[Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.]—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila, under date of June 2, says: "I have traversed the whole region of fighting during the last three days, in spite of the prohibition. I found the insurgents strongly posted at Calocan, eight miles north of Manila, and at Bacoo, the same distance south. To the east I found nothing in the way of insurgent encampments. "The Spaniards hold the whole Pasig river (which falls into the bay immediately below the town of Manila) to the lagoon. The two sections of the insurgents force signal their movements with fire balloons."

Hong Kong, June 7.—The British gunboat Swift, which has just arrived from Manila, reports that the insurgents have cut the railways outside the town and advanced to within four miles of the city. A Spanish regiment mutined and shot its officers. Fighting between the insurgents and the Spanish troops is frequent. The Americans, it is reported at Manila, assist the insurgents with boats and machineguns. The Swift repeats a rumor that the insurgents had captured and tortured a number of priests.

Capt. Gridley, of the Olympia, Dead.

Washington, June 6.—Captain Charles V. Gridley, commander of the cruiser Olympia at the victory at Manila, is dead. The announcement of his death was received by the navy department late yesterday afternoon in a cablegram from Paymaster Galt, of the navy, dated at Kobe, Japan, June 1, and directed to Secretary Long. Charles Vernon Gridley is the first American officer of prominence whose death is a direct result of the existing war with Spain.

Blanco's Men Run the Blockade.

Corrunna, June 8.—The Compagnie General Trans-Atlantique steamer Lafayette, from Havana and Vera Cruz, arrived here yesterday. Her passengers include Captain General Blanco's aide-de-camp, who bears official dispatches to the Spanish government.

BRAVE TO DESPERATION

Act That Shut Up Cervera Securely in the Harbor at Santiago.

GALLANT HOBSON SETS A HIGH MARK

Steams Straight Into the Teeth of the Spanish Batteries and Sinks His Ship in the Channel—Story of Heroism to Win Admirals.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 3, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 6.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—Following is a detailed story of the act of heroism performed by Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson and his seven companions in sinking the collier Merrimac across the channel leading into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish fleet is now helpless captive in Santiago de Cuba harbor. The narrow channel leading into the harbor was completely blocked early this morning when the United States collier Merrimac was sunk across its entrance. It is now impossible for the Spaniards to get out, and it is equally impossible for any vessel to get into the harbor. Therefore the Spanish first-class armored cruisers Maria Teresa, Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, with the two torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton, are no longer of any use to Spain.

Cervera Recognizes True Grit.

This result was accomplished through the heroism of Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, assistant naval constructor, and Daniel Montague, George Charette, J. C. Murphy, Oscar Deagan, John P. Phillips, John Kelly and H. Clausen. The latter, a coxswain, of the New York took part in the expedition against the Spanish batteries. They were all captured by the Spaniards, but the Spanish admiral, in recognition of their bravery, sent word to the American admiral under a flag of truce that he was willing to exchange the prisoners, and assuring the American commander that they would be treated with the greatest kindness. Money and provisions have been sent to them and the necessary steps are being taken to bring about their exchange.

Spanish Batteries Open Fire.

The Merrimac had on board 600 tons of coal when she was scuttled across the channel. Lieutenant Hobson started on his daring errand at 3 o'clock this morning. Under cover of the clouds over the moon the Merrimac stole in towards the coast and made her way to the eastward, followed by a steam launch from the New York, under command of Naval Cadet J. W. Powell. From the crowded decks of the New York nothing could be seen of the Merrimac after she had got under the shadow of the hills. For half an hour officers and men strained their eyes peering into the gloom, when suddenly the flash of a gun streamed out from Morro castle, and then all on board the New York knew the Merrimac was nearing her end. The guns from the Spanish battery opposite Morro castle answered quickly with more flashes, and for about twenty minutes flashes of fire seemed to leap across the harbor entrance. The flagship was too far away to hear the reports, and when the firing ceased it was judged that Hobson had blown up the Merrimac.

Cadet Powell's Deed of Gallantry.

For an hour the anxious watchers waited for daylight. Rear Admiral Sampson and Captain Chadwick were on the bridge of the New York throughout. At 5 o'clock thin streaks of smoke were seen against the western shore, quite close to the Spanish batteries, and strong glasses made out the launch of the New York returning to the flagship. Scarcely had the small craft been sighted before the Spaniards began shooting at her. As the shells fell without hitting the object they were intended for the men on board the New York jeered at the Spanish marksmanship and cheered their shipmates. At 6:15 a. m. the launch came alongside the flagship. Cadet Powell reported that he had been unable to see any signs of the Merrimac's crew. It developed that with great bravery the cadet had gone right under the batteries and only returned when all hope of taking on board the crew of the Merrimac had to be abandoned. Cadet Powell also reported that he had clearly seen the Merrimac's masts sticking up just where Hobson hoped to sink her, north of the Estrella battery and well past the guns of Morro castle.

Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Santiago de Cuba, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 7.—[Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.]—Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson and the seven heroes who aided him to block the harbor of Santiago de Cuba with the hulk of the collier Merrimac have escaped with their lives and are now prisoners of war. Two of the men are slightly injured, one in the cheek and one in the hip. Both will recover in a short time. The news of the safety of the men on the Merrimac was brought to the flagship New York Friday afternoon by a Spanish tugboat flying a flag of truce. She came out by order of Admiral Cervera, who was represented by Captain Bustamante, Oviedo, his chief of staff. The Spanish admiral was so struck by the wonderful daring shown by Lieutenant Hobson and his men that in general admiration of the bravery of his foe he sent his chief of staff to let the American fleet know that the men were safe and well treated as prisoners of war.

After being aboard the flagship nearly two hours Captain Oviedo took formal leave of Admiral Sampson, every honor being accorded him as he left the ship. A launch containing clothing and supplies for the American prisoners was sent to the tug and Captain Oviedo promised that they should be delivered to them. The escape of the men on the Merrimac is considered nothing short of miraculous unless the firing of the Spaniards was worse even than usual—and that is practically out of the question.

War Revenue Bill Passed.

Washington, June 6.—The war revenue bill was passed by the senate Saturday, all attempts to amend it except in a few instances being defeated. A tax of 10 cents a pound was imposed on tea, and of 4 cents a barrel on adulterated flour. All the Republicans said aye on the final passage, the vote being 48 to 25. Twenty Democrats voted against the passage.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Perusal of This Column Will Enable the Reader to Keep Well Informed of the Progress of the War Between the United States and Spain.

Thursday, June 3.

American warships are reported again in line before the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, while insurgents are gathering on the hills and the Spanish naval and military forces seem preparing for action. Report reaches Cape Haitien that great events are hourly expected. Secretary Alger in a letter to congress says 15,000 or 20,000 troops will go to Cuba at once and be followed as soon as possible by 30,000 more.

The condition of the Bank of Spain is causing great alarm in Madrid and at the same time the count of Castelar is suspected of trying to overthrow the throne and establish a republic. Fortifications at Portland Head, Me., are upon a strange vessel and compel her to come to anchor. She was a Nova Scotia vessel.

Vice-President Capote of the Cuban republic and other passengers on the wrecked steamer Belvidere reach Philadelphia on the Norwegian steamer Kong Frode.

First Illinois cavalry arrives at Chickamauga and encamps on Lytle hill.

Illinois naval reserves reach Key West and go at once on board the Lancaster to await assignments.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Captain Sigbee, captured the Spanish troopship Alfonso XIII., with soldiers and coal. It is the most valuable prize taken since the war began.

Friday, June 3.

Financial crisis at Madrid is declared to be more serious than heretofore reported, and the suspension of payment by the Bank of Spain is regarded by close observers as highly probable.

The government chartered six more transports for 5,000 troops, and an immediate invasion of Cuba and Puerto Rico is expected.

Roosevelt's "Terrors" reach Camp De Soto at Tampa, Fla.

The First Illinois infantry marches from Chickamauga to Ringgold on the way to Tampa. Heat causes prostrations, but none is serious.

Congress takes action to remedy the conditions of the soldiers at Camp Alger.

Forty-five officers of Spain's naval reserve held at Key West as prisoners of war have been released on parole.

The British stamer Restormel, seized while trying to run the blockade at Santiago with a cargo of coal, has been ordered released by a decision of the prize court, but her cargo, being contraband of war, is confiscated.

Spanish troopship Alfonso XIII., reported captured by the St. Paul, is declared in an official dispatch to Madrid to be now unloading her cargo of supplies at Puerto Rico.

Battleship Oregon joins Admiral Sampson's fleet in Cuban waters.

Saturday, June 4.

Advices from Santiago say the fortifications and warships there were again attacked by the American fleet. It is also reported an American vessel which tried to force a passage to the harbor was sunk by a torpedo.

In diplomatic circles in Washington it is reported Spain has asked one of the European powers to make overtures for peace. It is understood the president is willing to accept Puerto Rico in payment of the cost of war while a naval station is to be maintained in the Philippines, and this country will help organize a republic in Cuba.

Minister of war Correa announces that Spain's Manila expedition will be ready to go as soon as the cabinet decides to send it.

Senate adopts the amendments to the war revenue bill for coining of silver seigniorage and the issuing of bonds.

Sunday, June 5.

Ramon Carranza, who is at the head of the Spanish spy bureau in Montreal, recently wrote a letter to the minister of marine at Madrid in which he criticized Admiral Camara, predicted the ultimate defeat of Spain and said his business in Canada is to organize a spy system. The letter was secured by United States secret service detectives.

It was announced from Berlin yesterday that when Santiago is taken the powers will intercede for peace.

Admiral Sampson yesterday reported he had purposely sunk the collier Merrimac at Santiago on Friday morning and that in so doing Lieutenant Hobson and his men were compelled to take refuge on the Spanish flagship. Admiral Cervera under a flag of truce offered to exchange the prisoners.

News reached Washington yesterday that 10,000 troops left Tampa on transports for Cuba.

Sampson's fleet was yesterday reported to have completely demolished the fortifications at Santiago as the result of another heavy engagement on Friday night.

The Cadiz fleet is said to have sailed, but its destination is kept a secret. Warships were sighted off Martinique yesterday.

Monday, June 6.

Indefinite reports come from Cape Haytien of another battle off Jean Bar between three Spanish and four American warships.

The United States transport ship Resolute is said to be on the way to Santiago with soldiers and ammunition for the fleet.

Captain Gridley, commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia, died at Kobe, Japan, while on his way to America.

Lieutenant Hobson and seven men who took the big Collier Merrimac into the channel leading into Santiago bay and there sunk it, thereby completely imprisoning the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera, were taken prisoners, but they have been promised their liberty in exchange for Spaniards.

Publication of the sensational letter stolen from the Spanish Lieutenant Carranza in Montreal is expected to lead to his expulsion from Canada.

War revenue bill passed by the senate will be called up in the house immediately and will probably go to a conference committee at once.

Tuesday, June 7.

Forty-six transports, carrying 26,000 troops, are on the way to Santiago de Cuba. The last of the expedition are

STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs. A. W. Smith, 59 Summer St., Biddeford, Me.

"For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex. Was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that all-gone feeling, was despondent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I decided to give your Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effect of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is truly a boon to woman."

From Mrs. MELISSA PHILLIPS, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, no appetite, and a run-down condition of the system. I could not walk across the room. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now feel like a new woman, and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. MOLLY E. HERREL, Powell Station, Tenn.

"For three years I suffered with such a weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your medicine to every woman I know."

THE HARBOR CURFEW

FROM SUNSET TO SUNRISE SHIPS MUST KEEP OUT OF OUR PORTS.

How the Patrol Fleet Guard Mine Fields and Keep Independent Merchantmen From Running Recklessly About Over Explosives—Work For Naval Reserves.

With war and threats of coast devastation by the Spanish fleet came the institution of the harbor curfew. The entrances to all the important ports on the Atlantic seaboard have been protected by the planting of submarine mines or torpedoes. These are for the enemy. But meantime the enemy has held aloof, and it is only our friends that have given us trouble.

If the old fashioned contact mines were in use, not a ship could safely enter any one of our harbors at any time. But the big floating iron pots filled with high explosives can be rendered harmless. They are all connected by cables with the shore. When a current of electricity is turned into these cables, the mines become active and are capable of doing all kinds of mischief, but when the current is shut off they are dormant and can be bumped about at will.

The ship masters and steamer captains know this and take advantage of it. In all the protected harbors they have been giving the navy department a lot of trouble. The captain of a merchantman, no matter what his nationality, is apt to be an independent personage and is prone to hold his own personal business of higher importance than the interests of international war. So he scorns the new harbor regulations and steams recklessly over the mine fields, cutting a mine cable here and another one there with his churning screw.

For this reason the harbor defense mosquito fleet has been expanded to large proportions and is just now very busy. Admiral Erben has recently been authorized to equip 85 boats and enlist 3,000 men. In New York harbor especially has the presence of a larger fleet been needed. The merchant fleets of the world, which have been in the habit of running into the harbor at any and all times, are slow to learn that war is on and that the marine curfew is an established fact. Some of them, coming in from China and other faroff ports, don't know anything about the war; others know, but don't care. Among the latter are the Yankee captains. They have been the worst offenders. They are too fond of quoting Farragut and saying: "D—n the torpedoes. Go ahead!" There has been too much damping the torpedoes in New York harbor and the patrol boats and shore batteries have several times been forced to use solid shot as an effective argument in protecting the mine fields.

There are a score or more of these patrol boats in service now scouting about inside of Sandy Hook. Some of them are big private yachts which have been transformed for the service and mount single pound rapid fire rifles. Others are mere harbor tugs with nothing more formidable in the way of armament than a half dozen Springfield rifles in the hands of a little squad of naval reserves.

It probably seems ridiculous to some of the passengers on big transatlantic liners to be held up by a mite of a tug.

The process is an interesting one. The tug runs up, signals with a squealing whistle and then sends a rifle shot across the bows of the big steamer. It is like an ant challenging an elephant. Then a bluejacket, with an officer by his side, comes out in front of the pilot-house. The bluejacket has a megaphone, and through it he roars out the order to go back and anchor in the lower bay until sunrise. The big steamer has to do it, too, for she is warned that the shore batteries will fire if she goes on. Here are the regulations which are being enforced for New York harbor:



WARNING A STEAMER OFF THE MINE FIELDS. Being enforced for New York harbor.

"1. No vessels will be allowed to pass Sandy Hook or the Narrows between the hours of sunset and sunrise. During this interval vessels must not approach within three miles of Coney Island, Gedney channel, Sandy Hook or the Narrows.

"2. Patrol boats will be stationed above and below the defenses. These boats are authorized to stop vessels, to inquire into their character or to instruct them how to pass through the mine fields. The orders of the patrol boats must be strictly obeyed.

"3. Sailing vessels and all small vessels drawing three feet of water or less can pass safely through any part of the channels during the daytime.

"4. Steam vessels must pass at slow speed through a special channel which will be marked by buoys.

"5. Vessels are warned that if they disregard regulations they will expose themselves to serious damage and will be liable to be fired on by the batteries."

The men of the naval reserves who have been doing this work must have suffered many discomforts, but they are game and enthusiastic. Not long ago a detachment of Brooklyn reserves which had not seen service was sent out to relieve the men who had been on duty for nearly two weeks, but the men on the patrol boats refused to be relieved and went on with their patrol.

C. T. BAXTER.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Sprains, Stiles, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Arranged the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Johnson & Henderson, druggists, 6-50-95


K&K K&K K&K K&K K&K
DRS. K. & K.
The Leading Specialists of America
20 Years in Detroit.
250,000 Cured.

WE CURE STRICTURE
Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this, ever-haunting, unconsciously. They may have a smarting sensation, small, twisting stream, sharp cutting pains at times, slight discharge, difficulty in commencing, weak organs, emissions, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRICTURE. Don't let doctors experiment on you, by cutting, stretching, or tearing you. This will not cure you, as it will return. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT absorbs the stricture tissue, hence removes the stricture permanently. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The sexual organs are strengthened. The nerves are invigorated, and the bliss of manhood returns.

WE CURE GLEET
Thousands of young and middle-aged men are having their sexual vigor and vitality continually sapped by this disease. They are frequently unconscious of the cause of these symptoms. General weakness, Unnatural Discharges, Failing Manhood, Nervousness, Poor Memory, Irritability, at times Smarting Sensation, Sunk Eyes, with dark circles, Weak Back, General Depression, Lack of Ambition, Varicocele, Stricken Parts, etc. GLEET and STRICTURE may be the cause. Don't consult family doctors, as they have no experience in these special diseases—don't allow Quacks to experiment on you. Consult Specialists, who have made a life study of Diseases of Men and Women. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure you. One thousand dollars for a case we accept for treatment and cannot cure. Terms moderate for a cure.

CURES GUARANTEED
We treat and cure: EMISSION, VARICOCELE, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, IMPOTENCY, SORRE, DRAIN, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, KIDNEY and BLADDER Diseases. CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call, write for QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN
Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St.
DETROIT, MICH.



"A perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's BREAKFAST COCOA

Absolutely Pure—Delicious—Nutritious.
Costs Less than One Cent a Cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article, made at

DORCHESTER, MASS.

...By...
WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.

Established 1870.